

## RESIN COMPOSITION AND FILM THEREOF

### Field of the Invention

5           The present invention relates to a resin composition and a film thereof, which is low in glossiness, low in transparency, superior in tear strength, of pliable silk cloth-like feel, and low in loudness when crumpled by hands.

### 10   Background of the Invention

          Many of polyethylene films used for the purpose such as materials for packaging use are desired to have a high glossiness to obtain a superior appearance and a high transparency to make packaged goods well visible as well as superiority in physical  
15   properties such as tear strength.

          However, depending upon application purposes, the glossiness and transparency are not required to be high. When used for application of packaging sanitary goods such as tissue paper, paper diaper and goods of the body; application like  
20   disposable rain wears and medical sheets; and application like polyethylenemade gloves readilyused in places such as kitchens, factories, food stores, hotels and hospitals, a polyethylene film is desired to be superior in tear strength, and in addition thereto, low in glossiness, low in transparency, of pliable silk  
25   cloth-like feel, and low in loudness when crumpled by hand.

With respect to resin compositions and films concerned with the present invention, JP-A 61-106645 discloses a film of a mixture of ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer and polyethylene; JP-A 2-4846 discloses a film of a mixture of ethylene-(meth)acrylate copolymer and polyethylene; JP-A 7-292174 discloses a resin composition comprising ethylene-1-hexene copolymer obtained by using a metallocene catalyst and ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, and a film of said resin composition; and JP-A 8-283480 discloses a resin composition comprising ethylene copolymer obtained using a metallocene catalyst, ethylene-vinyl ester copolymer and an anti-blocking agent.

However, the films disclosed in JP-A 61-106645 and JP-A 2-4846 are not satisfactory in the low-glossiness, low-transparency and tear strength, and the films of resin compositions disclosed in JP-A 7-292174 and JP-A 8-283480 are too high in transparency to satisfy the low-transparency.

#### Summary of the Invention

An object of the present invention is to provide a film, which is low in glossiness, low in transparency, superior in tear strength, of pliable silk cloth-like feel, and low in loudness when crumpled by hands.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a resin composition capable of providing such a film.

The present invention provides a resin composition comprising:

(A) from 1 to 99% by weight of a copolymer, which comprises an ethylene unit and an  $\alpha$ -olefin unit of 3 to 12 carbon atoms  
5 and,

(B) from 99 to 1% by weight of a copolymer, which comprises an ethylene unit and a unit of a compound having a carbon-carbon double bond and an oxygen atom,  
provided that the sum of the copolymer (A) and the copolymer  
10 (B) is 100% by weight, wherein the copolymer (A) satisfies the following requirements (A-1) to (A-4), and the copolymer (B) satisfies the following requirements (B-1) and (B-2),

(A-1): a melt flow rate (MFR) is from 0.1 to 50 g/10 min,

(A-2): a density (d) is from 880 to 935 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>,

15 (A-3): a composition distribution variation coefficient (Cx) represented by the following equation (1) is not more than 0.5,

$$Cx = \sigma / SCBave \quad (1)$$

20

wherein  $\sigma$  is a standard deviation of composition distribution, and SCBave is an average branching degree,

(A-4): a content (a) of cold xylene-soluble portion in terms of % by weight based on the weight of the copolymer (A)  
25 and the density (d) satisfy the following inequality (2),

$$a < 4.8 \times 10^{-5} \times (950-d)^3 + 10^{-6} \times (950-d)^4 + 1 \quad (2)$$

(B-1): a melt flow rate (MFR) is from 0.01 to 50 g/10  
5 min, and

(B-2): a content (b) of a unit of a compound having a carbon-carbon double bond and an oxygen atom in terms of % by weight based on the weight of the sum of the ethylene unit and the unit of a compound having a carbon-carbon double bond and an oxygen atom, and a content (WB) of the copolymer (B) in the  
10 resin composition in terms of % by weight based on the weight of the sum of the copolymer (A) and the copolymer (B) satisfy the following inequality (3),

$$15 \quad 50 > b > 0.2 \times WB + 10 \quad (3).$$

The present invention also provides a film comprising the above-mentioned resin composition.

## 20 Detailed Description of the Invention

The copolymer (A) used in the present invention, which copolymer is, according to circumstances, referred to as "component (A)", can be obtained by copolymerizing ethylene and at least one  $\alpha$ -olefin of 3 to 12 carbon atoms. The above-mentioned  
25 "ethylene unit" means a structure unit derived from ethylene.

Similarly, the above-mentioned " $\alpha$ -olefin unit of 3 to 12 carbon atoms" means a structure unit derived from said  $\alpha$ -olefin.

Examples of the above-mentioned  $\alpha$ -olefin are propylene, butene-1, pentene-1, hexene-1, heptene-1, octene-1, nonene-1, 5 decene-1, dodecene-1, 4-methyl-pentene-1, 4-methyl-hexene-1 and vinylcyclohexane. Of these, preferred are butene-1, hexene-1 and octene-1, and more preferred is hexene-1.

Examples of the copolymer (A) are ethylene-propylene copolymer, ethylene-butene-1 copolymer, ethylene-hexene-1 10 copolymer and ethylene-octene-1 copolymer. Of these, preferred is ethylene-hexene-1 copolymer.

A melt flow rate (MFR) of the copolymer (A) is from 0.1 to 50 g/10 min, preferably from 0.5 to 20 g/10 min, more preferably from 0.5 to 10 g/10 min, much more preferably from 2 to 5 g/10 15 min. When the melt flow rate is less than 0.1 g/10 min, a too heavy load may be achieved when molding a film from the obtained resin composition. When it exceeds 50 g/10 min, tear strength of the film obtained may decrease.

A density (d) of the copolymer (A) is from 880 to 935 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 20 preferably from 890 to 930 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>, more preferably from 910 to 930 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>. When the density is less than 880 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>, rigidity of the film obtained may decrease, and as a result, the film may become unsuitable for packaging film from a viewpoint of handling facility. When it exceeds 935 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>, impact strength 25 of the film obtained may decrease.

A composition distribution variation coefficient (Cx) represented by the above-mentioned equation (1) is not more than 0.5, preferably from 0.2 to 0.4. When the composition distribution variation coefficient exceeds 0.5, glossiness of the film in accordance with the present invention may increase, or tear strength and anti-blocking property thereof may deteriorate.

The composition distribution variation coefficient is a measure showing a distribution degree of the monomer unit in the copolymer (A). The smaller the Cx value, the narrower the composition distribution, in other words, the ethylene unit and the  $\alpha$ -olefin unit are more uniformly distributed in the copolymer (A). A measurement method of the Cx value is mentioned hereinafter.

A content (a) (% by weight) of cold xylene-soluble portion and a density (d) of the copolymer (A) satisfy the above-mentioned inequality (2). A copolymer (A) satisfying the following inequality (4) is preferred, and a copolymer (A) satisfying the following inequality (5) is more preferred.

$$a < 4.8 \times 10^{-5} \times (950-d)^3 + 10^{-6} \times (950-d)^4 \quad (4)$$

$$a < 4.8 \times 10^{-5} \times (950-d)^3 \quad (5)$$

When the copolymer (A) does not satisfy the above inequality (2), tear strength of the film in accordance with

the present invention may decrease, glossiness thereof may increase or anti-blocking property thereof may deteriorate.

A process for producing the copolymer (A) is not limited.

The copolymer (A) can be produced according to a conventional process using a conventional catalyst. As the conventional catalyst, those containing a transition metal compound are exemplified. A preferred conventional catalyst is that containing a transition metal compound having a cyclopentadiene type anion skeleton-carrying group, namely, so-called metallocene compound. A more preferred metallocene compound is represented by the following formula,



wherein M is a transition metal atom belonging to the group 4 or the lanthanide series of the periodic table, L is a cyclopentadiene type anion skeleton-carrying group or a hetero atom-containing group, provided that at least one L is a cyclopentadiene type anion skeleton-carrying group, and plural L groups may be cross-linked with one another, X is a halogen atom or a hydrocarbon group of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, n is a valence of the transition metal atom, and c is an integer satisfying  $0 < c \leq n$ .

The above-mentioned transition metal compound may be used each alone or in a mixture of two or more.

The above-mentioned catalyst containing the transition metal compound can be obtained by the following combination (1) to combination (4).

(1) A combination of the transition metal compound with  
5 an organoaluminum compound such as triethylaluminum and triisobutylaluminum.

(2) A combination of the transition metal compound with an almoxane compound such as methylalmoxane.

(3) A combination of the transition metal compound, an  
10 organoaluminum compound such as triethylaluminum and triisobutylaluminum, and an ionic compound such as tolytyltetraxispentafluorophenyl borate and N,N-dimethylanilium tetraxispentafluorophenyl borate.

(4) A combination of the transition metal compound, an  
15 almoxane compound such as methylalmoxane, and an ionic compound such as tolytyltetraxispentafluorophenyl borate and N,N-dimethylanilium tetraxispentafluorophenyl borate.

Such a catalyst may be supported on a carrier comprising particulate inorganic carriers such as  $\text{SiO}_2$  and  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , and  
20 particulate organic polymers such as polyethylene and polystyrene.

As a polymerization method of the copolymer (A), for example, solution polymerization, slurry polymerization, high-pressure ion polymerization and gas phase polymerization  
25 methods are enumerated. Of these, gas phase polymerization and



high-pressure ion polymerization methods are preferred.

The "copolymer (B) comprising an ethylene unit and a unit of a compound having a carbon-carbon double bond and an oxygen atom and" used in the present invention, which is, according to circumstances, referred to as "component (B)", means a copolymer comprising an ethylene unit and a structure unit derived from a compound having a carbon-carbon double bond and an oxygen atom, which compound is copolymerizable with ethylene.

Examples of the compounds providing the unit of a compound having a carbon-carbon double bond and an oxygen atom are  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated carboxylic acid alkyl esters such as methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, ethylmethacrylate and butylmethacrylate; carboxylic acid vinyl esters such as vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, vinyl butanate and vinyl benzoate; and vinyl ethers such as methyl vinyl ether, ethyl vinyl ether and phenyl vinyl ether. Of these, preferred are methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate and vinyl acetate.

A melt flow rate of the copolymer (B) is from 0.01 to 50 g/10 min, preferably from 0.1 to 20 g/10 min, more preferably from 1.5 to 10 g/10 min. When the MFR is less than 0.01 g/10 min, its compatibility with the copolymer (A) may deteriorate. When it exceeds 50 g/10 min, tear strength of the film in accordance with the present invention may decrease.

A content (b) (% by weight) of a unit of a compound having

a carbon-carbon double bond and an oxygen atom in the copolymer (B), and a content (WB) (% by weight) of the copolymer (B) in the resin composition in accordance with the present invention satisfy the above inequality (3), preferably the following  
5 inequality (6), wherein b (% by weight) is based on 100% by weight of the sum of a content of an ethylene unit and a content of a unit of a compound having a carbon-carbon double bond and an oxygen atom, and WB (% by weight) is based on 100% by weight of the sum of contents of the copolymers (A) and (B) in the resin  
10 composition in accordance with the present invention.

$$50 > b > 0.7 \times WB + 10 \quad (6)$$

A value of b (% by weight) is less than 50% by weight as  
15 shown in the above inequalities (3) and (6), preferably not more than 40% by weight, more preferably not more than 30% by weight. When the value of b is not less than 50% by weight, tear strength of the film in accordance with the present invention may decrease. On the other hand, the value of b exceeds  $0.2 \times WB + 10$ , preferably  
20  $0.7 \times WB + 10$ . When the value of b is not more than  $0.2 \times WB + 10$ , glossiness of the film in accordance with the present invention may increase.

A process for producing the copolymer (B) is not particularly limited. For example, ethylene and the compound  
25 having at least one carbon-carbon double bond and an oxygen atom

are subjected to copolymerization in the presence of a radical generator under conditions of from 50 to 400 MPa and from 100 to 300°C, if desired, in the presence of a solvent and a chain transfer agent, which is called a high-pressure radical polymerization method. An average molecular weight of the copolymer (B) and contents of respective units contained in said copolymer can be controlled by adjusting the polymerization conditions.

The resin composition in accordance with the present invention comprises from 1 to 99% by weight of the copolymer (A) and from 99 to 1% by weight of the copolymer (B), preferably from 60 to 99% by weight of the copolymer (A) and from 40 to 1% by weight of the copolymer (B), more preferably from 70 to 99% by weight of the copolymer (A) and from 30 to 1% by weight of the copolymer (B), much more preferably from 85 to 99% by weight of the copolymer (A) and from 15 to 1% by weight of the copolymer (B), provided that the sum of the copolymer (A) and the copolymer (B) is 100% by weight.

When the content of the copolymer (A) is less than 1% by weight, glossiness of the film comprising the resin composition may increase, or impact strength thereof may decrease. When the content of the copolymer (A) exceeds 99% by weight, glossiness of said film may increase, or a film of pliable silk cloth-like feel may not be obtained.

The film in accordance with the present invention is a

non-oriented film obtained by using the resin composition in accordance with the present invention. The film in accordance with the present invention has a haze value (an index of non-transparency) of preferably more than 20%, more preferably not less than 30%. The film in accordance with the present invention has a gloss value (an index of glossiness) of preferably less than 30%, more preferably not more than 25%, much more preferably not more than 15%.

A process for producing the resin composition in accordance with the present invention is not particularly limited. For example, the resin composition can be obtained according to a conventional blending method. According to the conventional blending method, for example, the copolymer (A) and the copolymer (B) are subjected to dry blend using a blender such as Henschell mixer and a tumbler mixer, or to melt blend using a mixer such as a single screw extruder, a twin screw extruder, Bumbury's mixer and a hot roll.

A process for producing the film in accordance with the present invention is not particularly limited, and may be a conventional one. As the conventional process, a tubular film process using a tubular film forming apparatus and a T die casting process using a T die cast film forming apparatus are exemplified. Of these, a tubular film process is preferred.

The film in accordance with the present invention can be used as at least one side surface layer of a multi-layer film.

As materials of the other layer (substrate) constituting the multi-layer film, for example, cellophane; paper; cardboard; cloth; aluminum foil; polyamide resin such as nylon 6 and nylon 66; polyester resin such as polyethylene terephthalate and  
5 polybutylene terephthalate; and oriented polypropylene are enumerated.

A process for producing said multi-layer film is not particularly limited, and may be a conventional one. As the process, there is exemplified a process wherein the resin  
10 composition in accordance with the present invention and the above-mentioned material for the substrate are subjected to co-extrusion or extrusion coating, wherein the latter process is also called an extrusion laminating process. Alternatively, the multi-layer film can be obtained, for example, by laminating  
15 the film in accordance with the present invention (single layer film) on the above-mentioned substrate according to lamination processes such as dry lamination, wet lamination, sandwich lamination and hot melt lamination.

The film in accordance with the present invention and the  
20 above-mentioned multi-layer film can be particularly suitably used as materials for producing a film used for packaging sanitary goods such as tissue paper, paper diaper and goods of the body, and materials for producing a glove readily used in places such as kitchens, factories, food stores, hotels and hospitals.

25 A process for producing a glove is not particularly limited.

For example, the glove can be produced according to a conventional process wherein two sheets of the film are placed one over the other, thereafter the periphery of the superimposed is heat-melt-bonded along a shape of hand, and then a portion  
5 corresponding to a wrist is made open.

If desired, the components (A) and (B) used in the present invention may be used in combination with additives such as antioxidants, lubricants, antistatic agents, processing improvers and anti-blocking agents.

10 Examples of the antioxidants are phenol antioxidants such as 2,6-di-t-butyl-p-cresol (BHT), tetraxis[methylene-3-(3,5-di-t-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate]methane (a trade mark of IRGANOX 1010, manufactured by Ciba Specialty Chemicals K.K.) and  
15 n-octadecyl-3-(4'-hydroxy-3,5'-di-t-butylphenyl)propionate (a trade mark of IRGANOX 1076, manufactured by Ciba Specialty Chemicals K.K.); and phosphite antioxidants such as bis(2,4-di-t-butylphenyl)pentaerythritoldiphosphite and tris(2,4-di-t-butylphenyl)phosphite.

20 Examples of the lubricants are erucic amide, higher fatty acid amides and higher fatty acid esters. Examples of the antistatic agents are glycerol C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>22</sub> fatty acid ester, sorbitan C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>22</sub> fatty acid ester and polyethylene glycol C<sub>8</sub> to C<sub>22</sub> fatty acid ester. Examples of the processing improvers are metal salts  
25 of fatty acids such as calcium stearate. Examples of the

anti-blocking agents are silica, diatomaceous earth, calcium carbonate and talc.

A process for combining the copolymer (A) and the copolymer (B) with the additive is not limited. For example, the additive is added to a mixture of the copolymer (A) and the copolymer (B), or separately added to each one of the copolymer (A) and the copolymer (B). Alternatively, the additive may be added to a master batch of the copolymer (A) or the copolymer (B).

#### 10 Example

The present invention is explained with reference to Examples, which are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention.

The following components (A1) to (A3) were used, and characteristics thereof are as shown in Table 1.

#### Component (A1)

Ethylene-hexene-1 copolymer, a trade mark of SUMIKATHENE E FV403, manufactured and sold by Evolve Japan Co., Ltd. and Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., respectively.

#### Component (A2)

Ethylene-hexene-1 copolymer, a trade mark of SUMIKATHENE  $\alpha$  FZ201-0, manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

Component (A3)

Ethylene-butene-1 copolymer, a trade mark of SUMIKATHENE  
L FS240, manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

- 5           The following components (B1) to (B5) were used, and  
characteristics thereof are as shown in Table 2.

Component (B1)

Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, a trade mark of EVATATE  
10 H2011, manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

Component (B2)

Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, a trade mark of EVATATE  
H2031, manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

15

Component (B3)

Ethylene-methyl methacrylate copolymer, a trade mark of  
ACRYFT WK307, manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

20   Component (B4)

Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer, a trade mark of EVATATE  
D2021F, manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

Component (B5)

25           Ethylene copolymer produced according to a high pressure



process, a trade mark of SUMIKATHENE F-200-0, manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.

Physical properties described in Examples and Comparative  
5 Examples were measured as follows.

1. Density ( $\rho$ ) ( $\text{Kg/m}^3$ )

It was measured according to a process prescribed in JIS  
K6760.

10

2. Melt flow rate (MFR) (g/10 min)

It was measured at  $190^\circ\text{C}$  under a load of 2.16 kg according to a process prescribed in JIS K6760.

15 3. Composition distribution variation coefficient ( $C_x$ )

It was measured by using a multifunction LC (Liquid Chromatography) manufactured by Tosoh Corporation according to a process comprising the following steps (1) to (7).

(1) A sample is dissolved in o-dichlorobenzene (ODCB)  
20 heated at  $145^\circ\text{C}$  to obtain a solution having a concentration of 0.2 g/20 ml.

(2) The solution is introduced in a column of a column oven, in which sea sand is filled.

(3) A temperature of the oven is lowered from  $145^\circ\text{C}$  to  
25  $125^\circ\text{C}$  at a rate of  $40^\circ\text{C}/60$  minutes, and further lowered from

125°C to -15°C over 14 hours.

(4) The temperature of the oven is raised from -15°C to 125°C at a rate of 10°C/60 minutes, and a relative concentration of the sample in the solution continuously effused from the column during the temperature-raising process is measured with use of an FT-IR connected to the column. Here, the relative concentration is measured 7 times at equal intervals during the time that the oven temperature is raised by 10°C (for example, during the time that the oven temperature is raised from -15°C to -5°C), and a final temperature of the measurement is fixed to be a temperature (about 97°C) at which the SCB value according to the following equation (7) is found to be almost 0. The reason why the oven temperature is raised to 125°C is to perfectly effuse the sample from the column.

(5) On the other hand, a branching degree (SCB) per 1000 carbon atoms of a principal chain in each temperature (each effusion temperature) at which the relative concentration is measured is determined from the following equation (7) regardless of a kind of the comonomer.

$$\text{SCB} = -0.7322 \times \text{effusion temperature} (^{\circ}\text{C}) + 70.68 \quad (7)$$

(6) With respect to each temperature at which the relative concentration is measured, the branching degree obtained in the above item (5) and the relative concentration obtained in the

above item (4) are plotted to enter the horizontal axis and the vertical axis, respectively, thereby obtaining a curve (composition distribution curve).

(7) From the curve, an average branching degree per 1000 carbon atoms (SCBave.) and a standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) of composition distribution are obtained, and from the following equation (1), a fluctuation coefficient (Cx) of composition distribution is determined.

$$Cx = \sigma / SCBave \quad (1)$$

Here:

Average branching degree (SCBave.) =  $\sum N(i) \times W(i)$

Standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) of composition distribution  
=  $\{\sum (N(i) - SCBave.)^2 \times W(i)\}^{0.5}$

N(i): Branching degree at No. i measuring point.

W(i): Relative concentration at No. i measuring point  
( $\sum W(i) = 1$ ).

4. Content of cold xylene-soluble portion (a) (% by weight)

It was measured according to a process prescribed in § 175.1520 of U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Food and Drugs Administration.

5. Haze value (%)

It was measured according to a process prescribed in ASTM D1003. The larger the value, the lower the transparency.

#### 6. Gloss value

5 It was measured according to a process prescribed in JIS Z8741. The smaller the value, the lower the glossiness.

7. Content of unit of compound having carbon-carbon double bond and oxygen atom in the copolymer (B) (% by weight)

10 (1) A content of vinyl acetate unit was measured according to a process prescribed in JIS K6730-1981.

(2) A content of methyl methacrylate unit was measured according to the following process.

The copolymer (B) was pressed to obtain a sheet of 0.3  
15 mm thickness, and an infrared absorption spectrum of the sheet was measured using an infrared spectrophotometer, FT/IR-7300 Type, manufactured by JASCO Corporation. Using a peak of 3448  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  attributed to methyl methacrylate as a characteristic absorption, a content of the methyl methacrylate unit was  
20 determined from the following equation (9) comprising compensation for the absorbancy by the thickness. In this equation,  $I$  is an intensity of transmitting light at 3448  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ,  $I_0$  is an intensity of incident light at 3448  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , and  $t$  (cm) is a thickness of the sheet.

25

Content of methyl methacrylate unit (% by weight)

$$=4.1 \times \log(I_0/I)/t - 5.3 \quad (9)$$

#### 8. Tear strength (kN/m)

5           It was measured according to a process prescribed in ASTM D1922.

#### Examples 1 to 7

10           Components shown in Table 3 were mixed in blending proportions shown in that Table with a tumbler mixer. Using a film molding machine composed of a 50 mm $\phi$  extruding machine and a blow molding machine (diameter of die = 120 mm $\phi$ , lip opening = 2.0 mm), manufactured by Placo Co., Ltd., the resulting mixtures were processed under conditions of a processing

15   temperature of 140°C, an output of 25 kg/hr and a blow ratio of 2.3, thereby obtaining respective non-oriented films of 60  $\mu$ m thickness. Physical properties of the films are as shown in Table 3. The films obtained were found to have pliable silk cloth-like feel and low in loudness when crumpled by hands.

20

#### Comparative Examples 1 to 4

          The same manner as in Examples was repeated, except that components shown in Table 4 were used in blending proportions shown in that Table, thereby obtaining respective non-oriented

25   films. Each thickness of the films obtained in Comparative

Examples 1 to 3 was 60  $\mu$ m, and a thickness of the film obtained in Comparative Example 4 was 50  $\mu$ m. Physical properties of the films are as shown in Table 4.

5           From Table 3, it is apparent that the films obtained in Examples 1 to 7 are low in their glossiness, low in transparency and superior in their tear strength.

Contrary thereto, Table 4 demonstrates as follows.

10           1. Comparative Example 1, wherein the requirement (B-2) is not satisfied, reveals high glossiness and high transparency.

2. Comparative Example 2, wherein the requirements (A-3) and (A-4) are not satisfied, reveals high glossiness and high transparency.

15           3. Comparative Example 3, wherein the requirement (A-3) and (A-4) are not satisfied, reveals high glossiness, high transparency and insufficient tear strength.

4. Comparative Example 4, wherein the requirement (B-2) is not satisfied, reveals high transparency.

Table 1

Components	Requirements (A-1) to (A-4) for component (A)				
	(A-1)	(A-2)	(A-3)	(A-4)	
	MFR(g/10min)	d(Kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Cx	a(wt%)	Right side of equation (2)
(A1)	4.0	920	0.86	1.0	3.1
(A2)	2.0	912	0.57	9.2	5.7
(A3)	2.0	919	0.78	8.7	3.6

5

Table 2

Components	Requirements (B-1) and (B-2) for component (B)	
	(B-1) : MFR(g/10min)	(B-2) : b (wt%)
(B1)	3.0	15
(B2)	1.5	19
(B3)	7.0	25
(B4)	1.5	10
(B5)	1.9	0

Table 3

Examples	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Components</b>							
(A1)	90	95	90	70	95	90	70
(B1) (b=15 wt%)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B2) (b=19 wt%)	-	5	10	30	-	-	-
(B3) (b=25 wt%)	-	-	-	-	5	10	30
Diatom earth	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Erucic amide	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
<b>Requirement (B-2)</b>							
0.2×WB+10 (Note 1)	12	11	12	16	11	12	16
0.7×WB+10 (Note 2)	17	13.5	17	31	13.5	17	31
<b>Properties of films</b>							
Haze (%)	36	65	60	33	58	56	38
Gloss (%)	24	10	12	23	11	12	22
Tear strength (kN/m)	151	151	149	107	146	141	120

Note 1 : Right side of equation (3)

Note 2 : Right side of equation (6)



Table 4

Comparative Examples	1	2	3	4
Components —				
(A1)	90	—	—	90
(A2)	—	90	—	—
(A3)	—	—	90	—
(B2) (b=19 wt%)	—	10	10	—
(B4) (b=10 wt%)	10	—	—	—
(B5) (b=0 wt%)	—	—	—	10
Diatom earth	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Erucic amide	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Requirement (B-2)				
0.2×WB+10 (Note 1)	12	12	12	—
0.7×WB+10 (Note 2)	17	17	17	—
Properties of films				
Haze (%)	24	26	28	7
Gloss (%)	48	39	37	—
Tear strength (kN/m)	148	168	78	—

Note 1 : Right side of equation (3)

Note 2 : Right side of equation (6)